

(19)



(11)

EP 1 897 607 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:

12.03.2008 Bulletin 2008/11

(51) Int Cl.:

B01D 71/38 (2006.01)

B01D 71/44 (2006.01)

B01D 53/22 (2006.01)

B01D 67/00 (2006.01)

B01D 69/12 (2006.01)

(21) Application number: **06254723.7**

(22) Date of filing: **11.09.2006**

(84) Designated Contracting States:

**AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR
HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC NL PL PT RO SE SI
SK TR**

Designated Extension States:

AL BA HR MK YU

(71) Applicant: **NTNU Technology Transfer AS**

7465 Trondheim (NO)

(72) Inventors:

• **Hagg, May-Britt**

7033 Trondheim (NO)

• **Deng, Liyuan**

7030 Trondheim (NO)

• **Kim, Taek-Joong**

7021 Trondheim (NO)

(74) Representative: **Campbell, Neil Boyd**

Frank B. Dehn & Co.

St Bride's House

10 Salisbury Square

London EC4Y 8JD (GB)

(54) **Membrane**

(57) A membrane suitable for separating a gas, in particular carbon dioxide, from a gas mixture containing the gas is provided by a blend of polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) and polyvinylamine (PVAm).

EP 1 897 607 A1

Description

[0001] This invention relates to a membrane for separating gases from gas mixtures, preferably carbon dioxide from gas mixtures containing the same and to a process for the production of the membrane and use of the membrane to separate gases. In particular, the invention provides a membrane formed from a mixture of polyvinylalcohol (PVA) and polyvinylamine (PVAm).

[0002] Scientists have been investigating ways of separating components of industrial gas streams for many years. Recently, with the climate changes being observed due to carbon dioxide emissions, ways of separating carbon dioxide from gas streams to try to reduce the impacts of global warming have been widely researched.

[0003] In general, gases such as carbon dioxide are separated from gas mixtures with, for example, methane, nitrogen and/or carbon monoxide by reversible absorption methods employing various chemical and/or physical solvents, or by reversible adsorption in beds of adsorbents (e.g. activated carbon). As conventional processes for treating carbon dioxide are highly energy consuming and depend on the use of additional chemicals, the cost as well as the increased demand for environmental protection enforce more efficient separation processes to evolve. Membrane technology is such a new separation technique. Membrane modules also significantly reduce weight and space requirements of separation equipment.

[0004] One option for membrane separation is the use of a facilitated transport membrane, also known as a supported liquid membrane (SLM) with mobile facilitated transport carriers or with fixed carriers. These have been studied for over two decades and are known to have both high permeability of gases and high selectivity. However, for the SLM membranes serious degradation problems, such as evaporation of solution and deactivation of complexing agent (carrier), have restricted their further development and application. Facilitated transport membranes with fixed carrier, such as the PVA/PVAm blend membrane claimed herein are therefore favoured.

[0005] Other alternatives to facilitated blend membranes are however known. In J. Membrane Science 163 (1999) 221-227, the separation and recovery of carbon dioxide is achieved using polyethyleneimine/polyvinylalcohol membranes. Such membranes are however very dense and hence particularly thick. They therefore possess poor permeance. In this regard, permeance is a measure of the flow of a gas through the membrane. High permeance represents high flow and therefore rapid gas separation.

[0006] In WO2005/089907, a support coated with a cross-linked PVAm was used as a carbon dioxide separating membrane. This membrane suffers however, from a decrease in flux, in particular at higher pressures, when high molecular weight cut off (MWCO) porous supports, e.g. those of MWCO 50,000 or higher, are used. This is believed to be caused by a compaction of the selective membrane layer which may result in a "filling-in" of the pores of the support structure.

[0007] There remains a need therefore to design further gas separating membranes which do not suffer from the problems highlighted above but which also possess excellent target gas selectivity and high permeance. The inventors have surprisingly found that a membrane, e.g. a gas separation membrane, formed from a blend of polyvinylalcohol and polyvinylamine exhibits excellent separation properties, excellent mechanical properties and is very stable. Moreover, the membrane does not suffer from compaction or pore blockages (filling in) which occurs when a membrane formed from pure PVAm is used.

[0008] Thus, viewed from one aspect the invention provides a membrane suitable for separating a gas from a gas mixture comprising a blend of polyvinyl alcohol and polyvinylamine.

[0009] Viewed from another aspect, the invention provides a process for the preparation of a membrane as hereinbefore defined comprising

- (i) forming a solution of a blend of polyvinylalcohol and polyvinylamine;
- (ii) casting said solution, e.g. on a porous support, to form a composite membrane; and optionally
- (iii) cross-linking said membrane.

[0010] In an alternative process the invention provides a process for the preparation of a membrane as hereinbefore defined comprising

- (i) forming a solution of a blend of polyvinylalcohol and polyvinylamine;
- (ii) immersing a support in said solution to form a composite membrane; and optionally
- (iii) cross-linking said membrane.

[0011] Viewed from another aspect, the invention provides use of a membrane as hereinbefore defined in the separation of a gas from a gas mixture, e.g. in separating carbon dioxide from a mixture containing the same, e.g. in biogas upgrading.

[0012] Gas separating membranes can typically take two forms, supported or unsupported. The present membranes are preferably carried on a support. Suitable supports are known in the art and are ones which are porous to the gas

being transported. Suitable supports include polyethersulfone (PES), polyacrylonitrile (PAN), cellulose acetate (CA) and polysulfone (PSO). Such supports are available commercially from suppliers such as Osmonics. In a preferred embodiment the support is PSO.

[0013] The combination of the membrane of the invention carried on the support is a composite membrane.

[0014] The molecular weight cut off (MWCO) of the support is preferably kept as high as possible, e.g. more than 20,000, preferably more than 30,000, more preferably more than 50,000. In a highly preferred embodiment the MWCO is more than 50,000. It has been surprisingly found that when a membrane of the invention was prepared by blending PVA with PVAm, the problem of "filling in" where pores in the support can become blocked is minimised even if using a high molecular weight support.

[0015] The membranes are prepared by forming a solution of the PVA and PVAm. The ratio of these components can vary over a wide range such as 1:50 to 50:1 by weight, preferably 1:25 to 25:1, more preferably 1:10 to 10:1, especially 1:5 to 5:1. It is preferred if the PVAm is present in excess, e.g. 1:2 to 1:8 PVA/PVAm. A highly preferred ratio is about 1:4 by weight (PVA:PVAm).

[0016] PVA's of use of the invention are commercially available and may have molecular weights in the range 10,000 to 500,000, e.g. 40,000 to 200,000. Unlike most vinyl polymers, PVA is not prepared by polymerization of the corresponding monomer instead it is prepared by partial or complete hydrolysis of polyvinyl acetate to remove acetate groups. PVA's of use in the invention will generally be at least 80% hydrolysed, e.g. at least 85 % hydrolysed.

[0017] The polyvinylamine of use in the invention is also available commercially and preferably has a molecular weight in the range 20,000 to 150,000, more preferably less than 75,000, e.g. less than 50,000, especially less than 35,000.

The use of low molecular weight polyvinylamine ensures that the membrane of the invention is more flexible and easily processed. However, the molecular weight of polyvinylamine should be high enough to be effectively contained in the polyvinylalcohol chain network.

[0018] Polyvinylamines of use in this invention are available commercially, e.g. from 'Polysciences, Inc.' and may be stored in the form of poly(vinylamine) hydrochloride.

[0019] The first stage in the formation of the membrane of the invention involves casting a solution of the polymer blend onto the support or alternatively immersion of the support in the solution of polymer blend. A membrane can typically be in the form of a flat sheet or bundle of hollow fibres. Formation of a flat sheet normally involves casting the solution to form the membrane whereas a hollow fibre membrane may involve the dip or spray coating of a hollow fibre support.

[0020] The solution of PVA and PVAm is typically aqueous although any suitable polar solvent could be used if it dissolves the polymers in question. The use of water as solvent is cheap and environmentally friendly. The concentration of the polymers (taken together) in the solution may range from 0.1 to 20 wt%, preferably 0.5 to 10 wt%. Ideal membranes have been formed using concentrations of around 0.5 to 2 wt%, e.g. 1 wt%.

[0021] To ensure dissolution and thorough mixing, stirring and sonication can be used at this point. The solution can also be filtered.

[0022] Casting of the solution is carried out using known techniques. For the manufacture of supported membranes, various options are available for coating supports with thin films. These include dip coating, vapour deposition, spin coating, and spray coating. These techniques will be deemed to be "casting" according to the invention.

[0023] The thickness of the formed membrane will vary depending on the concentration of the solution, higher concentration solutions giving thicker membranes. Thickness can be adjusted however using a casting knife.

[0024] The thickness of the actual membrane of the invention may be in the range 100 nm to 100 μ m, preferably 250 nm to 10 μ m, especially 300 nm to 5 μ m. Thin membranes tend to have higher permeance values but are also less strong. The presence of the PVA and PVAm in the membranes of the invention provides them with an excellent balance however, of strength and permeance.

[0025] The thickness of the support on which the membrane can be carried can vary although this may be of the order of 100 to 500 μ m, e.g. around 200 μ m.

[0026] After formation of the membrane the solvent is removed, e.g. by evaporation. This can be achieved using gentle heat if necessary, e.g. less than 50°C.

[0027] To avoid any possible loss of membrane forming material into the support it is normal if there is a reasonable difference between the average molecular weight of the PVAm and the molecular weight cut-off of the support structure. Such a difference may be larger than about 10,000, such as larger than about 15,000, for example larger than about 20,000.

[0028] However, the PVA in the PVAm/PVA blend membrane offers an efficient chain network and this can be formed using relatively low molecular weight PVA. In this membrane therefore, the molecular weight of PVAm may be lower than the MWCO of its support.

[0029] The formed membrane can then be cross-linked if desired. Cross-linking could be effected chemically using cross-linking agents such as glutaraldehyde or ammonium fluoride but it is preferably effected simply using heat. Suitable cross-linking conditions encompass heating to 50 to 150°C, e.g. 80 to 120°C.

[0030] The resulting membrane acts as a fixed site carrier (FSC) for gas, e.g. carbon dioxide, transport due to the high concentration of amino groups in the matrix of PVA. The presence of the PVA gives rise to a membrane which is stronger mechanically and more stable over a larger pressure range and less sensitive to changes in humidity.

[0031] As noted below in the Examples, the membranes of the invention have excellent mechanical strength evidence by the fact that a very thin membrane ($\sim 0.5\mu\text{m}$) can be formed on a porous support with high MWCO ($\sim 50,000$) and can resist high pressure without 'filling-in' problem (at least 15bar).

[0032] Tests have shown that membranes of the invention can be used for at least 800 hours without any significant loss of activity and this forms a further aspect of the invention.

[0033] The membranes of the invention operate most effectively when they are humid. Before use of the membranes therefore, they may be swelled in the presence of water, e.g. in the form of vapour. Ideally, the membranes of the invention should operate in a humid environment, e.g. at least 75 % relative humidity.

[0034] The process for the preparation of the membranes of the invention therefore preferably further comprises a step of contacting the membrane with water, e.g. with water vapour and/or operating the membrane in a humid environment.

[0035] It is envisaged that the presence of water vapour in the membrane facilitates carbon dioxide flux across the membrane as shown in figure 6.

[0036] Gases which can be separated from gas mixtures using the membranes of the invention include carbon dioxide with various components such as nitrogen, methane, carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds or hydrogen. In use, the gas mixture to be separated will flow across the membrane under pressure, typically at temperatures in the range of 10 to 60°, preferably at room temperature (20 to 35°C). Since the membranes may be wetted, it is preferable if the temperature of gas separation is less than the boiling point of water at the pressure in the system.

[0037] Preferably, the membrane is used to separate carbon dioxide from nitrogen or methane. In this latter regard, the membranes of the invention may therefore have applications in the field where these gases are present in mixtures such as flue gas, biogas upgrading or possibly sweetening of natural gas.

[0038] The pressure at which the gas mixture is applied to the membrane is important as it affects the flow across the membrane and potentially the selectivity thereof. Feed pressures may therefore be in the range of 1.0 to 70 bars, e.g. 1.0 to 20 bars, especially 2 to 15 bars. The membranes of the invention are especially useful for feed pressures of at least 3 bars, preferably at least 4 bars, especially at least 5 bars, more especially at least 10 bars.

[0039] The membranes of the invention preferably exhibit selectivities of at least 20, more preferably at least 50, especially at least 100, most especially at least 150. Selectivity is measured as described in the examples..

[0040] Permeance values in $\text{m}^3(\text{STP})/\text{m}^2.\text{h}.\text{bar}$ are preferably at least 0.1, preferably at least 0.2, especially at least 0.3, most especially at least 0.4.

[0041] The invention will now be further described with reference to the following non-limiting examples and figures.

Brief descriptions of the Figures

[0042]

Figure 1 is a diagram of the experimental set up used to measure permeance

Figure 2 shows selectivity variation with feed pressure for membranes of the invention.

Figure 3 shows permeance variation with feed pressure for membranes of the invention.

Figure 4 shows permeance variation with humidity for membranes of the invention Figure 5 shows selectivity variation with humidity for membranes of the invention Figure 6 shows the transport of carbon dioxide across a membrane of the invention

Example 1: Membrane formation

[0043] A blend of PVA (90% hydrolysed powder, MW 72,000) and PVAm (MW 25,000) was prepared in the weight ratio 1:4. An aqueous solution of 1 wt% of the blend was formed and thoroughly mixed by stirring and sonication. The solution was filtered and 1.5 g of this solution was cast on a polysulphone support (MWCO 50,000) with a membrane area of 27 cm^2 area.

[0044] The casting solution was evaporated overnight at 45°C and the resulting membrane cross-linked by heating at 90°C for one hour.

Permeation testing

[0045] Permeance of the membranes was measured with an apparatus equipped with a humidifier, see Fig. 1. Fig. shows an experimental setup for gas permeation measurements. The chosen gases may be mixed in any ratios in a

gas flow line A, in which flow, pressures and temperature are controlled. The gas mixture is lead to humidifiers in tanks 1 where it bubbles through water, and then to a membrane separation cell 2. Either the retentate stream C, or the permeate stream E, may be lead to a gas chromatograph (GC) 4 for analysis of the composition. The gas is dried by desiccator 3 before going to the GC.

[0046] The various gas flows are controlled by valves VI to V12. The abbreviations FI, FC, PI and PC in circles are flow indicator (FI), flow controller (FC), pressure indicator (PI) and pressure controller (PC), respectively. The use of this equipment will be familiar to the skilled person.

[0047] The membrane was placed on a porous metal disk in a flat type membrane cell 2 and was sealed with rubber O-rings.

[0048] All experiments were conducted at a constant temperature of 25 or 35°C (experiments run at both temperatures) and the pressure difference between the feed and the permeate sides was 1-15 bar.

[0049] The permeance (flux) was calculated in the unit $\text{m}^3(\text{STP})/(\text{m}^2.\text{bar}.\text{h})$. Selectivity for the reported experiments with the current blend membrane was calculated from compositions of gases in feed side and permeate side.

$$\alpha_{\text{mix}} = \frac{y_{p,i}/y_{p,j}}{x_{f,i}/x_{f,j}}$$

[0050] Where y_{ij} and x_{ij} are the fractions of components i and j on permeate (p) and feed side (f) respectively

[0051] Results for the membrane of Example 1 with a 10% CO_2/N_2 mixture are presented in the table below and compared to reported values for similar membranes.

Table 1

Membrane material	Selectivity	Permeance $\text{m}^3(\text{STP})/\text{m}^2.\text{hr}.\text{bar}$	Feed gas (CO_2 vol %)	Ref.
Plasma polymerized from diiso-propylamine	17	1.2	CO_2/CH_4 (3.5%)	[2]
Poly {2-(N,N-dimethyl) amino ethylmethacrylate}	130	$2.7 \cdot 10^{-3}$ to $2 \cdot 10^{-2}$	CO_2/N_2 (2.7-58%)	[3]
PE1//PVAbblend	130-230	$2.7 \cdot 10^{-3}$	CO_2/N_2 (5.8-34%)	[4]
PVAm on PSO support	700-1100	$8.4 \cdot 10^{-3}$	CO_2 and CH_4	[1]
PVAm/PVA blend	150-250	0.2-0.43	CO_2/N_2 (10%)	This study

[1]T-J Kim, Baoan Li and M-B Hagg, Novel fixed-site-carrier polyvinylamine membrane for carbon dioxide capture, J. Polym. Sci. part B, 42(2004), 426-436
 [2]Matsuyama, H., Hirai, K.and Teramoto M, Selective permeation of carbon dioxide through plasma polymerized membrane from diisopropylamine, J. Membr. Sci. 92(1994), 257-265.
 [3]Matsuyama, H., Teramoto M.and Sakakura H., Selective permeation of CO_2 through poly 2-(N,N-dimethyl) aminoethyl methacrylate membrane prepared by plasma-graft polymerization technique, J. Membr. Sci. 114(1996), 193-200.
 [4]Matsuyama, H., Terada A., Nakadawara T., Kitamura Y. and M. Teramoto M, Facilitated transport of CO_2 through polyethylenimine/poly(vinyl alcohol) blend membrane, J Membr Sci 163(1999), 221-227.

[0052] Specific comparison with the PEI (polyethylene imine) /PVA blend above is given also in Table 2 and with a PVAm membrane alone in Table 3.

Table 2

Comparisons	PVA/PVAm blend membrane	PEI/PVA blend membrane
1. Precursor Polymers	Polyvinyl amine and Poly(vinyl alcohol)	Polyethylenimine and poly(vinyl alcohol)
2. Membrane types	Composite membrane, ultrathin blend selective layer (around 500 nanometers) cast on porous PSO support	dense membrane with thickness of 1000 μm
3. Crosslinking methods	90°C heated for 1 hour	140°C heated for 1 hour

EP 1 897 607 A1

(continued)

Comparisons	PVA/PVAm blend membrane	PEI/PVA blend membrane
4. Separation performance:	Selectivity: 150-250 - Permeance: 0.43 m ³ (STP)/m ² .h.bar	Selectivity: 130-230 - Permeance: 2.7*10 ⁻³ m ³ (STP)/m ² .h.bar
5. Feed pressure	2-15 bar	1-6 atm

Table 3

Comparisons	PVA/PVAm blend membrane	PVAm membrane
1. Precursor Polymers	Polyvinyl amine and Poly(vinyl alcohol)	Self-synthesized with much higher molecular weight (about MW 80,000)
2. Mechanical properties	Stronger mechanical properties (PVA-like) -No filling-in phenomenon happened on MWCO 50,000 PSO support at 15 bar	"Filling-in" or compaction problems happened on MWCO 50,000 PSO support for feed pressures higher than 5 bar.
3. Stability	Less sensitive on humidity changes, broader range of operation conditions	Sensitive to humidity changes
4. Crosslinking methods	90°C heated	NH ₄ F crosslinking agent

Example 2

Feed Pressure Effects

[0053] Further films were prepared based on the membrane preparation technique described in Example 1 with certain parameters varied as described below.

Table 4

Sample	Conc of cast soln wt%	MWCO of support	Thickness μm	Crosslinking
B-06-3	11.5	20,000	35	Heat
B-06-4*	2.5	50,000	7	NH ₄ F
B-06-5*	1.0	50,000	0.5-1	NH ₄ F
B-06-6	1.0	50,000	0.5 -1	Heat
*Filtered before casting				

Selectivity and permeance were calculated using the methods described above at varying feed pressures for a 10% CO₂/N₂ mixture. Results are presented in Figure 2 and 3.

[0054] The best results are exhibited by B-06-6 where selectivity of 238 at 15 bars was achieved with a permeance of 0.14 m³(STP)/m².h.bar. At 2 bars, permeance was as high as 0.43m³(STP)/m².h.bar for a selectivity of 159.

Example 3

[0055] Membrane B06-5 was also used to separate carbon dioxide from a mixture with methane (10% CO₂). Various feed pressures were used (2, 3, 5 and 10 bars) Results are presented in Figures 4 and 5 which show also how variation of the humidity and hence water content of the membranes can effect selectivity and permeance.

[0056] As will be seen selectivity is not greatly effected by humidity. Humidity increase does however improve permeance.

[0057] A high permeance of 1.0 m³(STP)/m².h.bar was achieved at a selectivity of 26.

Claims

1. A membrane suitable for separating a gas from a gas mixture comprising a blend of polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) and polyvinylamine (PVAm).
2. A membrane as claimed in claim 1 wherein the weight ratio of PVA to PVAm is 1:1 to 1:10.
3. A membrane as claimed in claim 1 wherein the weight ratio of PVA to PVAm is 1:4.
4. A membrane as claimed in any preceding claim carried on a support.
5. A membrane as claimed in any preceding claim wherein the support is polysulphone.
6. A membrane as claimed in any preceding claim which has been exposed to water vapour.
7. A membrane as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the support structure is a flat sheet membrane or a hollow fibre membrane.
8. A membrane as claimed in any preceding claim wherein the support has a molecular weight cut-off in the range of from about 10,000 to about 100,000.
9. A membrane as claimed in any preceding claim wherein the molecular weight of said polyvinylamine is in the range 10,000 and 300,000.
10. A membrane according to any one of the previous claims being cross-linked.
11. A membrane as claimed in claim 10 wherein the cross-linking reaction is effected using heat.
12. A process for the preparation of a membrane as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 11 comprising
 - (i) forming a solution of a blend of polyvinylalcohol and polyvinylamine
 - (ii) casting said solution to form a membrane and optionally
 - (iii) cross-linking said membrane.
13. A process for the preparation of a membrane as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 11 comprising
 - (i) forming a solution of a blend of polyvinylalcohol and polyvinylamine;
 - (ii) immersing a support in said solution to form a composite membrane; and optionally
 - (iii) cross-linking said membrane.
14. A process as claimed in claim 12 or 13 wherein the cross-linking step is carried out using heat.
15. The process according to claim 12 or 13, further comprising swelling said membrane by exposing it to water vapour.
16. Use of a membrane as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 11 in the separation of a gas from a gas mixture.
17. Use as claimed in claim 16 for separating carbon dioxide from a mixture containing the same.
18. Use as claimed in claim 17 wherein said mixture comprises carbon dioxide with nitrogen, methane or other volatile organic gas.
19. Use as claimed in any one of claims 16 to 18 wherein the feed pressure of the gas mixture is at least 5 bars.

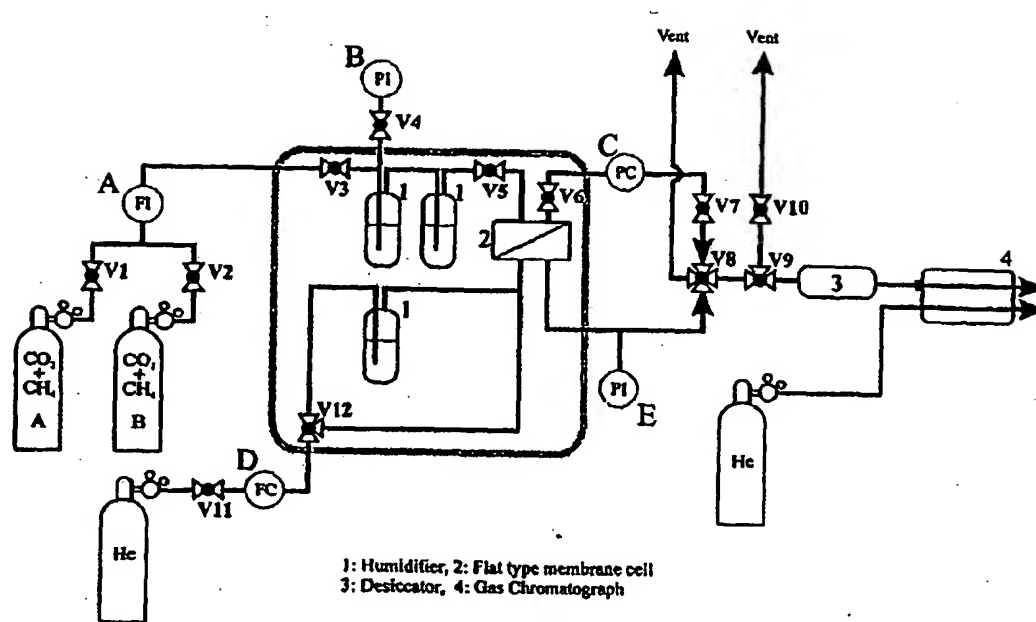


Fig. 1

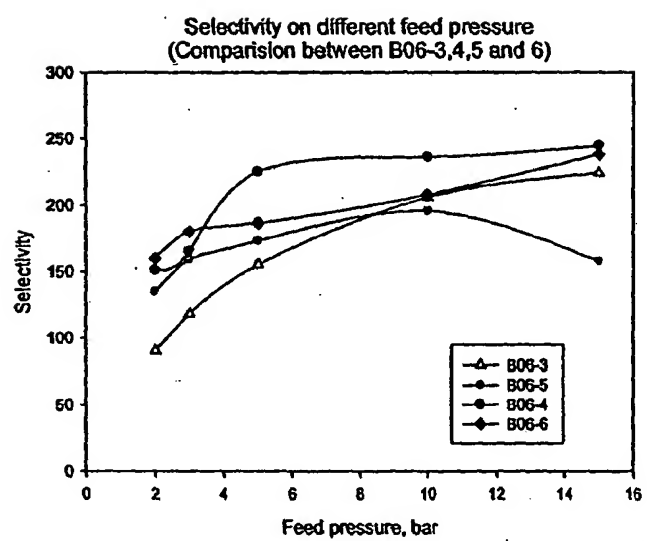


Figure 2

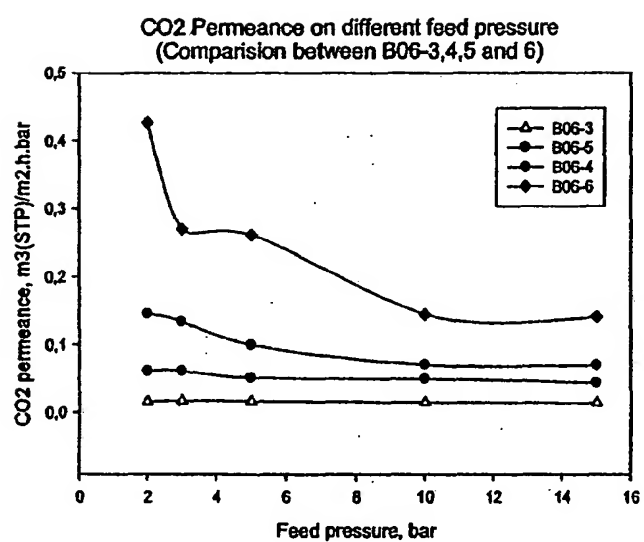


Figure 3

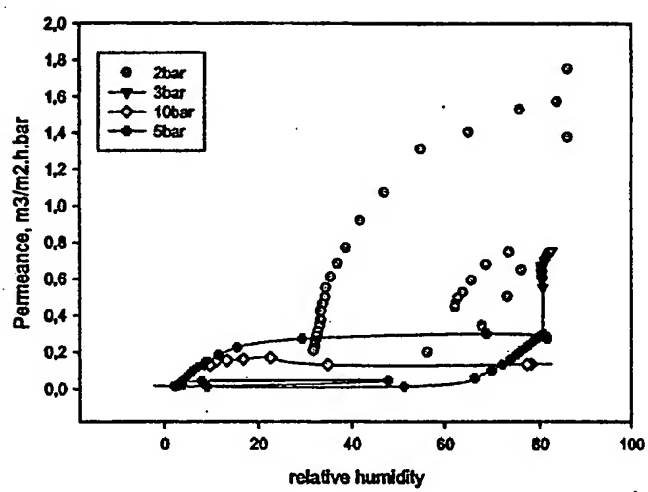


Figure 4

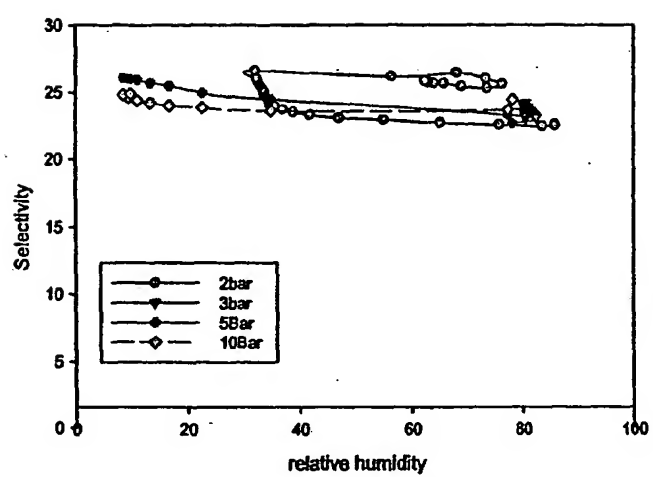


Figure 5

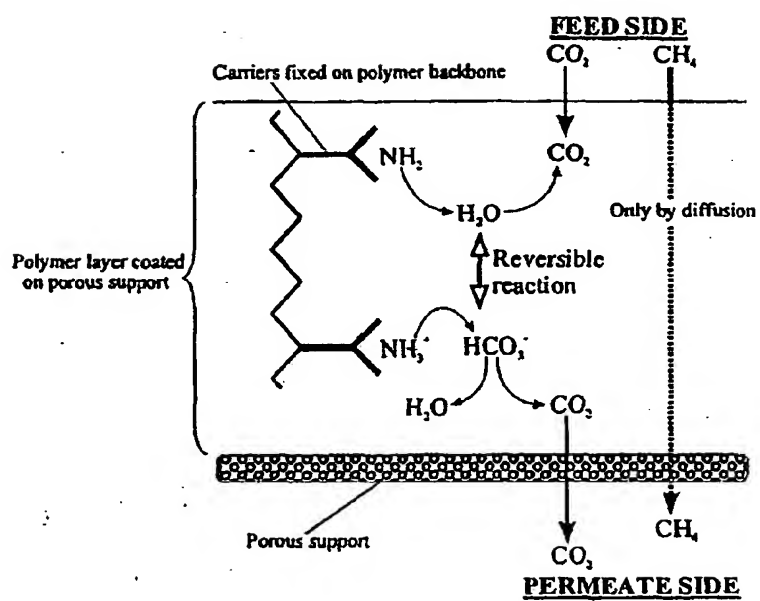


Figure 6



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 06 25 4723

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IPC)
X	DENG ET AL: "PVA/PVAm blend FSC membrane for CO ₂ -capture" DESALINATION, ELSEVIER, AMSTERDAM, NL, vol. 199, no. 1-3, 8 August 2006 (2006-08-08), pages 523-524, XP005620866 * the whole document *	1-19	INV. B01D71/38 B01D71/44 B01D53/22 B01D67/00 B01D69/12
P,A, L	-& [Online] XP002422201 doi:10.1016/j.desal.2006.03.118 Retrieved from the Internet: URL:www.sciencedirect.com> [retrieved on 2007-02-27] *establishes the online publication date of the prior citation* * the whole document *		
X	US 2005/211624 A1 (VANE LELAND M [US] ET AL) 29 September 2005 (2005-09-29) * abstract * * paragraphs [0006], [0011], [0012], [0021], [0022], [0024]; claims 1-4,8; examples 7,9 *	1-15	

A	US 6 315 968 B1 (QUINN ROBERT [US] ET AL) 13 November 2001 (2001-11-13) * the whole document *	1-19	

D,A	WO 2005/089907 A (NTNU TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AS [NO]; HAEGG MAY-BRITT [NO]; KIM TAEK-JOONG) 29 September 2005 (2005-09-29) * the whole document *	1-19	

The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search The Hague		Date of completion of the search 2 March 2007	Examiner Veríssimo, Sónia
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

11

EPO FORM 1503 (3.82 (P04C01))

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 06 25 4723

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

02-03-2007

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 2005211624 A1	29-09-2005	CA 2560709 A1	13-10-2005
		GB 2427609 A	03-01-2007
		WO 2005094451 A2	13-10-2005

US 6315968 B1	13-11-2001	DE 19600954 A1	25-07-1996
		FR 2729306 A1	19-07-1996
		JP 2829268 B2	25-11-1998
		JP 8229367 A	10-09-1996

WO 2005089907 A	29-09-2005	NO 322564 B1	23-10-2006

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.

Patent documents cited in the description

- WO 2005089907 A [0006]

Non-patent literature cited in the description

- *J. Membrane Science*, 1999, vol. 163, 221-227 [0005]
- T-J KIM ; BAOAN LI ; M-B HAGG. Novel fixed-site-carrier polyvinylamine membrane for carbon dioxide capture. *J. Polym. Sci. part B*, 2004, vol. 42, 426-436 [0051]
- MATSUYAMA, H ; HIRAI, K. ; TERAMOTO M. Selective permeation of carbon dioxide through plasma polymerized membrane from diisopropylamine. *J. Membr. Sci.*, 1994, vol. 92, 257-265 [0051]
- MATSUYAMA, H ; TERAMOTO M. ; SAKAKURA H. Selective permeation of CO₂ through poly 2-(N,N-dimethyl)aminoethyl methacrylate membrane prepared by plasma-graft polymerization technique. *J. Membr. Sci.*, 1996, vol. 114, 193-200 [0051]
- MATSUYAMA, H. ; TERADA A. ; NAKADAWARA T. ; KITAMURA Y ; M. TERAMOTO M. Facilitated transport of CO₂ through polyethylenimine/poly(vinyl alcohol) blend membrane. *J Membr Sci*, 1999, vol. 163, 221-227 [0051]